National Journal

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THE STAR

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NAPOLEON AND LA FAYETTE.

Those who remember the occurrences at Paris on Bonapartes return to that capital after his discomfiture at Waterloo, will be at no loss in accounting for the odious and unwarrantable liberty he has taken with the name of La Fayette, in his Will. Too long indulged by the French Ministry with opportunities of retrieving his losses and defeats, at the most unheard of sacrifices to the country, and always without success, he would at that moment when the game was utterly hopeless, have staked every thing upon the cast of a die, and overwhelmed France in irretrievable ruin. The allied army flushed with victory, were approaching the capital. Were they to be met with the sword or the olivebranch? was the question. Bonaparte eagerly decided for the first, himself a fugitive and the once powerful army of France reduced to a skeleton! He demanded a dissolution of the powers of the government and to be invested with the supreme dictatorship. The ministers, the peers and the representatives all saw the rashness of this proposal, but hesitated to declare their opposition. But La Fayette, then a Member of the Deputies, could not be silent at a proposition to annihilate the liberties of France. The Deputies had assembled while the Ministers were engaged in the discussion of this portentous question La Fayette, (says the historian) had received intelligence of the subject which engaged their attention, and which had been so repeatedly discussed in the private assemblies at the palace. He was sufficiently experienced in the manœuvres of revolutionary times to know that no time was to be lost, and that all depended on striking the first blow. He therefore contrived that the chamber should meet at an earlier hour than usual; and, on the president taking the chair, he immediately presented himself at the tribune. He had hitherto mingled with none of the parties, but had stood aloof, as if he were conscious of disgrace in belonging to the government of the usurper. His appearance therefore excited great surprise, and a profound silence reigned in the assembly, while he spoke to the following effect:

"Gentlemen, for the first time during many years you hear a voice, which the old friends of liberty may yet recognize. The country is in danger, & you alone can save it.

"The sinister reports which have been circulated during the last two days, are unhappily confirmed. This is the moment to rally round the national colors—the tri-colored standard of 1789—the standard of liberty, equality, and public order. It is you alone who can now protect the country from foreign attacks, and internal dissensions. It is you alone who can secure the independence and the honor of France.

"Allow a veteran in the sacred cause of freedom, and a stranger to the spirit of faction, to submit to you some resolutions, which the dangers of the present crisis demand. I am assured that you will feel the necessity of adopting them:

"Art. I. The chamber declares that the independence of the nation is menaced.

"II. The chamber declares its sitting permanent. All attempts to dissolve it, shall be considered high treason. Whosoever shall render himself culpable of such an attempt shall be considered a traitor to his country, and condemned as such.

"III. The army of the line, and the national guards, who have fought, and still fight, for the liberty, the independence, and the territory of France, have merited well of the country.

"IV. The minister of the interior is invited to assemble the principal officers of the Parisian national guard, in order to consult on the means of providing it with arms, and of completing this corps of citizens, whose tried patriotism and zeal offer a sure guarantee for the liberty, prosperity, and tranquility, of the capital, and for the inviolability of the national representatives.

"V. The minister of war, of foreign affairs, of police, and of the interior, are invited to repair to the hall of the assembly."

[We quote from Kelly's History of the Wars in Europe. He proceeds thus:—]

These bold and alarming resolutions met with no opposition. The court-party was taken by surprise, and overwhelmned with consternation. The leading members were with their master, and the others had not sufficient courage to face the impending storm.

After an observation from M. Flaugergues, that "the minister ought to be summoned without delay, and required to communicate every particular of the defeat which the army had sustained, and the real designs of Napoleon,"—and a still bolder remark from another member, "that in a few moments the chamber might be dissolved, and that they might lose, by their delay, an opportunity which might not be regained,"—the propositions were all carried by acclamation, except the fourth. This was, for the present, suspended, as conveying an invidious distinction between the troops of the line, and the national guards.

The national guard were no sooner apprised of the fourth proposition, than they availed themselves of the hint. They immediately assembled at their respective rendezvous, and a picquet was despatched from each arrondissement to do duty at the hall of the deputies, and to protect the national representatives.

The resolutions of the deputies were transmitted to the chamber of peers, and were adopted after a short discussion, without amendment.

The speedy termination of Napoleon's authority was now obvious to all but himself.—He saw, in these measures, only the expression of the fears which the deputies entertained, lest he should dissolve them, and re-establish his former despotism; and he believed that, when these apprehensions were removed, they would readily assist him in endeavoring to save the country.

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After some time a secretary announced the approach of the emperor, who was preceded by his three brothers. All the assembly rose. He saluted them respectfully, but with some embarrassment. They then resumed their seats, without waiting for any command and a profound silence succeeded.

Napoleon attempted to speak, but his voice was stifled by agitation, and his hand, which he extended on the table, was almost convulsed. The distress under which he labored, affected his audience, and produced a favorable impression on his behalf.

He spoke, at first, in a low and almost unintelligible tone. His sentences were disjointed and imperfect; but by degrees he became tolerably calm. He acknowledged the full extent of the disasters which the army had experienced. He spoke, with admiration, of the courage and devotion of his troops. He acknowledged the faults which he had committed in the opening of the campaign, and on the fatal day of Waterloo. He praised the unconquerable bravery of the British, and the unrivalled talents of their commander.—Finally, he confessed that he had now no resource but in the affection and fidelity of his people; and entreated that the committee would advise him as to the measures which it was necessary to adopt.

A murmur of approbation ran through the whole assembly, and several of his auditors, who had come to the meeting with hostile feelings, felt inclined to espouse his cause.

The debate was opened by Count Regnault, who was an advocate before the revolution, and practised at the town from which he has taken his title. He was deputy to the states-general, and, though he took no leading part in the dissensions of that assembly, established his character for moderation and liberality. Under the reign of Robespierre, he shared in the persecution which awaited every rational patriot. He was proscribed, and with difficulty escaped. He appeared no more on the political theatre until the consulate of Buonaparte, whose cause he zealously espoused. For this he was made counsellor of state, and president of the council.

"The glory of France," said this speaker, "is in the army. Her honor depends on the restoration of our losses. Her liberty and independence are connected with the strength of her defenders. The safety of the country consists in their number, their discipline, and their exploits. A great reverse is to great souls but a salutary warning. Let us turn to the triumph of principles, that misfortune which, at first sight, may appear to compromise them. If victory have ceased to crown our standards, are there not other palms besides those which are sprinkled with blood? The olive of peace may still flourish upon our menaced frontiers; but, that it may bear permanent fruit, it must be planted by the hands of heroes. The army already begins to rally; but our astonished eagle, afflicted at the absence of its defenders, demands that we should fill up those vacancies, which unheard-of sacrifices have made in their ranks. Will you refuse to recruit with heroes this gallant army? By enlarging its battalions, or, at least, by filling them up with devoted men, you will second the public enthusiasm—you will crown the wishes of the nation. Far, however, be from us the desire of revenge.—The only conquest which we desire is that of peace: but, in order that we may not be compelled to beg it on our knees, it is necessary that the number of our soldiers should correspond with their courage. A nation defeated, but which never will be utterly vanquished, should only present the reed of peace, when leaning upon the massive club of her combats. I conclude with moving that the chambers make an appeal to French valor, whilst the emperor is treating of peace in the most steady and dignified manner."

La Fayette next rose. Every eye was fixed upon him, and the most profound silence reigned through the assembly. Napoleon was violently agitated; but he soon recovered himself, and assumed an appearance of unconcern.

"In love for my country," said he, "and ardent wishes to save it from the dangers which threaten to overwhelm it, I will not yield to the last speaker. I am not disposed to doubt the sincerity of his patriotism; but I am compelled to say, that the measures which he proposes, would hasten and aggravate the calamities that we all deprecate.—The fine army with which our northern frontiers were recently covered exists no longer. It can oppose no effectual resistance to the hordes of foreigners, who have already passed our borders, and whose course is marked with blood and devastation. It is under the walls of Paris alone that our scattered troops will be able to unite, and dispute with the enemy the possession of the capital of the empire.

"Respecting the *issue* of the contest, I should not be doubtful. At the voice of their government, and to defend the liberty, the integrity, and the independence of his country, every Frenchman would fly to arms, and the invaders would be chased from our soil with disgrace. But, though the triumph would be certain, the contest would be long and terrific. Our fertile fields would be laid waste, and our rivers be mingled with blood. Is it necessary to expose our country to these calamities? Is it necessary to fill it with widows and orphans? Are there no means by which peace may be obtained without compromising our honor?

"The last speaker has proposed that pacific overtures should be made to the allies; that, while an appeal is made to French valor, the emperor should treat for peace in the most dignified manner. But with what prospect of success can he treat? Have not our enemies pledged themselves to a line of conduct which, adopted when the issue of the contest was uncertain, and while all France appeared to have rallied round the sovereign of their choice, will not be readily abandoned now that victory has crowned their efforts?

"Sentiments of united respect and affection prevent me from being more explicit.—There is but *one* measure which can save the country, and if the ministers of the emperor will not advise him to adopt it, his great soul will reveal it to him."

This speech excited many murmurs from the court party, and much applause from others. At the close of it, Napoleon cast his eyes down, and immediately raised them again with a smile of disdain.

* * * * * * *

The chambers, in the mean time, had selected five commissioners, at the head of whom were La Fayette, and Count Ponticoulant, with B. Constant as their secretary, who were despatched to the head-quarters of the allies, to treat for peace. The interests of the nation were committed without reserve to their discretion. The inutility of resistance was universally acknowledged, and the instructions of the commissioners were comprised in one sentence; to "obtain peace on as advantageous terms as possible, without violating the integrity, or tarnishing the honor of France."

* * * * * * *

The allied monarchs received them with apparent kindness, and the conferencies commenced immediately. The French plenipotentiaries related the events which had recently happened in France. They stated that Buonaparte had not only abdicated the throne, but that the government was adopting measures to prevent his ever exerting the least influence on the affairs of France. Here they were interrupted by the demand of the British minister, that Napoleon should be delivered unconditionally into the power of the allies. This proposition was received with mingled astonishment and indignation; and La Fayette replied, that Napoleon having voluntarily resigned the crown, that he might be no obstacle to the welfare of France, his person was under the protection of the national gratitude and honor, and that the French people would never consent to commit an act of unexampled treachery.

The monarchs felt the impolicy of this demand, and immediately waved it.

ANOTHER REVOLUTIONARY GENERAL ALIVE—*but in distress.*

After noticing the paragraph which announces that Gen. Sumpter, one of the general officers of the revolution, is still alive (as it has often been said that La Fayette was the only one,) a writer in the Hartford (Conn.) Times remarks.—

"In addition to the above, permit me to declare, that editors of newspapers the people and government itself seem also to have forgotten Gen. Wm. Barton, of Providence R. I.—who instead of being "surrounded by his grand children," is, to this day and has been for twelve successive years past, imprisoned for heavy bills of costs, in the town of Danville, in the state of Vermont!

This revolutionary hero, now about 78 years of age, in the year 1777, at the risk of his reputation and life, planned and carried into effect the hold enterprise of capturing Major General Prescott of the British army, whose head quarters at that time, were on the island of Rhode Island. The chief object of this undertaking was to obtain a British officer of equal rank with a view to effect the exchange of that valuable soldier, who had been taken the preceeding year. For this heroic act he was presented with a sword, and received the thanks of Congress.* But is this enough? How many thousands would have been paid for the reception of Green? Shall the venerable old patriot be suffered to linger out the remainder of his days deprived of that liberty and those privileges, to obtain which, he performed so much, and risked his all? Forbid it our country! Forbid it *La Fayette*. For one word, from *thee* to our *national government* in his behalf, would restore this hoary veteran to the bosom of an anxious family—to the bosom of an affectionate wife who still, at the age of 72, resides at Providence, indulging a faint hope that she may yet, before death, see the face of that beloved husband, from whom she has now been separated for twelve long and tedious years. Is there no redeeming spirit, to intercede for the unfortunate prisoner? *La Fayette*, listen to my feeble voice, and to the invaluable services which you have heretofore rendered to our country add this one more of restoring one of your brother officers of 77 to liberty, and to his family.

* See Marshall's Life of Washington.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

We understand that the late meeting at York consisted of deputations, from 15 volunteer companies. An express was dispatched to Gen. Taylor, who accepted the honorable office confided to him; and promptly repaired to York, in company with Col. Eustis and Major Gratiot, of the army of the U. States.

The citizens of York and the surrounding country cheerfully tendered every facility in their power. The house of the late Gen. Nelson was offered for the accommodation of Gen. La Fayette and suite. The house of Major Griffin was most cheerfully tendered—Rooms for the accommodation of from 120 to 150 guests were readily obtained. Furniture, glass, &c. has been offered on the most liberal terms by the cabinet-makers, &c. &c. of this city

None is to be paid for, except what is broke. It is delightful to witness such a spirit pervading our townsmen.

The Secretary of War has promised the use of tents (from Washington) to accommodate 2000 persons.--The Volunteers will carry tents for at least 500 of their own men—probably the U. States troops from Fortress Monroe will amount to 5 or 600 more, who will carry their own tents. Huts are also raising which will accommodate several hundred more persons. Thus shelter will be found for from 4 to 5000 persons.—As many beds as possible will be collected. Several will be sent from Richmond, on the most liberal terms.

As to provisions, the country around will pour forth its stores A single gentleman in Gloucester alone, will send 100 muttons, to be disposed of. All who can, however, will do well to carry their own provisions.

Nineteen Volunteers Companies have engaged to attend. The Volunteers of the District, Baltimore, &c. will be welcomed at York—covering enough, it is probable will be found there—and it is hoped sufficient provisions may be upon the ground. —Invitations are to be sent to our Ex-Presidents, to the President of the United States, to Revolutionary officers and soldiers, &c. &c.

"*Forcing the Eyes to Work at Night* even for a few moments after they are tired, will often, put them out of humour for the whole of the following day, and is of all eye spoiling acts the most mischievous;—want of mercy in this respect, *has prematurely ruined the eyes of thousands!*" *Dr. Kitchener.*

"I apprehend," says, one "there is not a more miserable; as well as a more worthless being, than a young man of fortune, *who has nothing to do, but to do nothing.*

PRESIDENTIAL.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

"Choose ye this day whom ye will serve."

The 11th day of November next will be the day, on which your country your interest and your duty calls on you aloud, to exercise one of the highest and most important privileges ever enjoyed by freemen, in any day, or age of the world. It is the choice of President and Vice-President of the United States; the choice of a Chief Magistrate to preside over your destinies, for four years, from the 4th day of March next.

The Legislature of your State, has, several years ago, passed a law, compelling you to vote by general ticket—for the avowed purpose of giving the undivided vote of the state in the electoral college to some one of the candidates: hence it has become necessary to form tickets with the names of fifteen persons, selecting one from each of the Electoral Districts in the state. This has been done; two tickets have been thus formed, and are offered for your inspection, your approval, or rejection—the names composing each, will be found below.

But, in order that those who have not already informed themselves of the true character of these two, opposition tickets—the objects they are intended to subserve, as well as the manner, and by whom, they were created; we have deemed it our duty, as the organ of the public, to give some illustration.

The PEOPLE'S TICKET (with few exceptions) was formed by regularly called meetings of the PEOPLE THEMSELVES, in their respective counties, and Districts, and is composed, of men of tried, and well known, republican principles; men who are streneously, and unanimously opposed, to all such, self created, dictatorial, unconstitutional, assemblies, as are, Legislative caucuses; and consequently, opposed, to the Election of Wm. H. Crawford, the candidate nominated, by the dictation of this same presumptuous caucus. It is however true, that the persons, whose names compose the people's ticket, have either, their partialities, or prejudices for Jackson and for Adams, as being in their estimation best qualified to fill, the Presidential chair. But nevertheless, they have unanimously agreed, for the purpose of uniting more efficiently, all the strength of the state in favor of one ticket, the PEOPLE'S TICKET, in opposition to the caucus nomination, to vote for the candidate, who shall appear to unite a majority of the votes of the state; to be ascertained, by each voter, placing on the back of his ticket, previous to depositing it into the box of the receiver, the name, of his favorite candidate for President, which names, so placed, are to be called over, at the time of calling out the names of the electors, either by the sheriff, or some other person, designated for that purpose, and recorded by the clerks. It is easy to perceive, that by this appropriate and judicious method, a two-fold purpose will be effected—that of opposing the caucus candidate single-handed; whereas, the vote of each individual, will be recorded as effectually, in favor of his man, for President, as if there were, two separate and distinct tickets in the state, for Jackson and for Adams.

The CAUCUS TICKET, was formed by a nocturnal caucus held at Raleigh, during the setting of our last Legislature, by a minority of the members of that body, who, instead of diligently and faithfully, attending to the duties marked out for them, by the Constitution of the state, and for which purpose alone, they were delegated by you the people, as legislators, to enact good and wholesome laws, were engaged, more or less of the time during the whole session, electioneering and intriguing with the other members, (opposed to them and their man,) for the purpose of influencing them in favor of their schemes: arrogating to themselves as your *Representatives*, the unconstitutional privilege, of *dictating to you*, who you shall have to rule over you for the next four years. And who, are the men that these self-created aspirants have been so liberal in choosing for your rulers? WM. H. CRAWFORD for President, and ALBERT GALLATIN, of whiskey insurrection memory, for Vice-President, who the electors on the caucus ticket, are pledged to support. We will endeavor here to delineate some of the principal features of the political character of Mr. Crawford, to show *what he is*, and see whether he maintains that high, unexceptionable, dignified stand, to qualify him for the elevation to that eminent and exalted situation, of Chief Magistrate of a great, prosperous and independent nation.

Wm. H. Crawford, notwithstanding he fills the important station of Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and consequently, is a member of the cabinet of Mr. Monroe; has associated himself with, and is the leader of a faction, properly denominated Radicals, who, for the purpose of obtaining places under the government, and sharing in the loaves and fishes that emanate from it; have, under the popular name of the friends of economy, denounced the administration of that sage Revolutionary Patriot, Mr. Monroe, with all his supporters, (who, by the bye, are the great mass of the nation) as having prodigally wasted the public money—without being able to support it with truth. They have opposed the gradual increase of the Navy, and placing the country in a proper state of defence, by fortifying our sea ports and harbors; they have opposed the fortifying of our frontiers against the murders of innocent women and children by the savage hordes of Indians that infest our borders; they have in vain, attempted to destroy that highly valuable, and most important institution for the future defence and aggrandizement of the nation, the Military Academy at West Point—in fine, they have attempted, by bribery and corruption, to pull down, and lay waste, the great and inimitable plan of administration, built up and pursued by Mr. Monroe, and his wise and virtuous cabinet, (save the leader of this faction;) and would thereby impede, if not utterly destroy, the present glorious prospects of our country, in its rapid march, destined ere long to rank with the greatest and most powerful nations of the earth. Of this band, of Radical aspirants, Wm. H. Crawford is the leader and head; who, your representatives in the legislature of this state, that formed the caucus ticket, and your representatives in Congress, of less than one fourth of that body, in caucus also, have recommended to you as the only exclusive republican, and denominated him the national candidate.

We appeal to your serious judgment, and better understandings, to decide whether such a man can be calculated, to preside over the destinies of this great nation of freeman? we are sure the answer must be nay. Let us entreat you then to come to the polls on the 11th of November, and vote for the People's Ticket—elect either Adams or Jackson, and save our beloved country from the inpending ruin that awaits it.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

John Giles, of Rowan county;
Montfort Stokes, of Wilkes do.
Peter Forney, of Lincoln do.
Robert Love, of Haywood do.
Augustin H. Shepperd, of Stokes do.
John M Morehead, of Guilford do.
James Mebane, of Orange do.
Josiah Crudup, of Wake do.
Walter F. Leake, of Richmond do.
William A. Blount, of Beaufort do.
Vine Allen, of Craven do.
William Martin, of Pasquotank do.
William Drew, of Halifax do.
William B. Lockhart, of Northampton do.
Edward B. Dudley, of Wilmington.

CAUCUS TICKET.

John Paxton, Rutherford.
Meshack Franklin, Surry.
Robert Williamson, Lincoln.
James Legrand, Montgomery.
Abraham Phillips, Rockingham.
Alexander Gray, Randolph.
Benjamin H. Covington, Richmond.
Thomas Ruffin, Orange.
Nathaniel Jones, Wake.
John Hall, Warren.
George Outlaw, sen. Bertie.
Charles E Johnson, Chowan.
Thomas W. Blackledge, Beaufort.
John Owen, Bladen.
William Blackledge, sen'r. Lenoir.

The Epistle

from the Yearly Meeting of Friends,
Held in London, by adjournments, from the 19th of the Fifth Month, to the 27th of the same month, inclusive, 1824.

To the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings in Great Britain, Ireland, and elsewhere.

DEAR FRIENDS,—The benefits of which we have, through the mercy of the Lord, been permitted on formen occasions to partake, have not been withheld from us in the course of the present meeting. We have had to rejoice in the company one of another, and this has been to many of us a time of the renewal of our spiritual strength, and of the belief that our Heavenly Father is still graciously disposed to bless us as a religious society. Under the animating influence of his love, we again address you in brotherly affection, desiring that "grace, mercy, and peace, from God the father, and Christ Jesus our Lord," may abound amongst you.

Great indeed are the advantages of outward religious communion. It promotes humility, by checking that disguised pride which induces an undue confidence in our own opinions, or in our spiritual attainments, and by leading us to esteem others in the Lord better than ourselves. In the proper support of it, we are called upon to be tender of the reputation and character one of another; to watch over each other for good; and, when these christian duties are practised as they ought to be, we are taught the great value of the care and counsel of our friends. In the fellowship of the gospel, we are cheerfully dispose to bear one another's burdens, and thus fulfil the law of Christ; and we come to participate in those joys and conflicts which await our fellow travellers towards the city of God. Let us then, beloved friends, be unremitting in our endeavors to maintain "the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace."

But it is highly needful for us to consider in what way this unity is most effectually promoted. It was the language of our Holy Redeemer, "One is your Master, even Christ; and all ye are brethren." And can we expect to become entitled to this endearing appellation, by any other means, than by striving, in all things, to become the servants of this gracious Master? Ah! then, *if*, in the love of the gospel, we could but persuade *all* our dear friends to be daily aspiring after the highest of attainments, that of being a meek and self-denying disciple of the Lord Jesus Christ! Each of us has his part to act, and to each it is of infinite importance that he acts aright; and we have been at this time convinced, that if this were our primary individual concern, there would be more firmness of christian character amongst us—more decided attachment to that which we believe to be the law of our God—more of a separation from the world, and its various allurements—greater devotedness of heart to the service of Him whom we acknowledge as the author of all our blessings. May we then pursue the path of christian obedience, and be animated in the remembrance of that Divine assurance, "If thine eye be single, thy whole body shall be full of light."

Our progress in the way to the kingdom of heaven is greatly aided by maintaining an habitual quietude of mind, whatever be our circumstances in life: not by a disuse of the talents intrusted to us, nor by a state of mental indolence, but by having our thoughts brought into captivity to the obedience of Christ, the only sure refuge and resting place of the righteous. Be engaged, then, dear friends, by patience, and watchfulness unto prayer, earnestly to seek after a settlement upon this rock, a stability in the truth from which you may not be shaken.

And we are, at this time, anxiously, yet affectionately concerned to warn all our beloved brethren to guard against some of the obvious temptations of the present day.—Speculations of any kind which may seem to hold out the prospect of a rapid accumulation of wealth, greatly endanger that tranquility of mind to which we have alluded. They often involve in perplexities, which disqualify us for exercising a patient dependence upon Him from whom cometh our strength.—They are very apt to lead us into acts unbecoming the character of upright men, and in some cases their effects are deplorably felt by innocent sufferers. They expose to the danger of violating our religious testimonies to the simplicity of the gospel of Christ; they often arise from the love of money, and encourage that eager pursuit after riches, which is inconsistent with the character of a people who believe in the necessity of being redeemed from the spirit of this world.

We are aware that many of our dear friends may at the present time, in seeking for a fair means of gaining a livelihood, and in the regular conducting of their outward concerns, be subjected to peculiar difficulties. In the competition of trade, they may be tempted to do that which endangers their own peace of mind, and disturbs the harmony of society.—We would tenderly counsel all these, whilst they cherish a disposition to honest industry, to let their wants be few; to keep to habits of moderation and economy, but at the same time abhorring covetousness; and, above all, so to live and as to act, that they may be able to place a humble reliance on the blessings and care of the Almighty, and to follow the exhortation of the apostle: "In every thing, by prayer and supplication, with thanksgiving, let your requests be made known unto God." And we desire that a christian example in others, who are not subjected to the same difficulties, may strengthen them in these good resolutions.

In contemplating the temptations incident to human life, our thoughts are again turned to the responsible situation of parents and others who have the care of children. Much depends, under the Divine blessing, upon the early formation of character. We, therefore, earnestly recommend to all who have the charge of youth, to embrace the first opportunity to instil into their tender and susceptible minds correct principles of piety and virtue; in reverent fear to speak to them of Him who made them, and of Him who died for them; and to turn their attention to the discoveries of the Spirit of Truth. It is of great importance that every endeavor should be used, in love, to check the evil propensities of their nature, to control their will, to induce habitual reverence for God, and for the solemn truths of the gospel, and to lay the foundation of that humble faith in redemption through Christ, and in the teachings of the Holy Spirit, which we believe to be the basis of the christian edifice.

Calmness and firmness on such occasions, and indeed in the daily occurrences of life—precept enforced by consistent example—are well calculated to command respect, and to give the most beneficial effect both to restraint and counsel. When true parental love, regulated by the love of Christ abiding in the heart, is thus exercised, it often produces obedience and corresponding love in the child. In this parental love, a watchful care is maintained with regard to his associates; and this dangerous avenue to evil is sedulously guarded. On the same principle, the attentive parent will exercise a diligent care, that the minds of his offspring are not contaminated by the perusal of such books as would induce a disregard for the tendering visitations of divine love, or a disrelish either for the truths of the Holy Scripture, for the society of good men, or for the narratives of those who, through the power of redeeming love, have been prepared to enter into eternal rest. Thus we may see that which is of the world leadeth unto the world, whilst that which is of God leadeth unto God.

Although we do not find it to be our place now to allude severally to those christian duties which annually claim our attention, we have not been unmindful of their importance.—Amongst other testimonies which we believe ourselves called upon to bear to the purity of the christian dispensation, is that against the payment of tythes and all other ecclesiastical demands. The amount of the sufferings of our friends, in Great Britain and Ireland, on this account, as reported to this meeting, including the charges of prosecution and distraint, and a few demands of a military nature, is upwards of 13,900*l.*

Whilst our attention has been more especially turned to the religious welfare of our own society, we have observed with pleasure, in our usual exchange of epistles with our dear friends of Ireland, and of the various yearly meetings on the American continents, that they also are interested for the prosperity of truth, and that the state of the descendants of the African race, and that of the Indian natives, have respectively claimed their sympathy, and excited them to active benevolence on their behalf.

The slave trade, with its inseparable horrors, and the gradual but total abolition of slavery, continue to be objects of deep interest in our view; and although we have not found it to be our duty, as a religious body, to be frequently appearing, by any public act, as advocates of humanity and justice, we would again commend injured Africa and her offspring to the commiseration of every one amongst us. And we warmly desire that the moral and religious improvement of every class of our fellow-men, and the alleviation of their sufferings and distress, may ever obtain that aid and sympathy, which, in the unlimited love of the gospel of Christ, should be extended toward the whole human race.

"Now unto Him that is able to do exceeding abundantly, above all that we ask or think, according to the power that worketh in us, unto Him be glory in the church by Christ Jesus, throughout all ages, world without end Amen."

Signed in and on behalf of the Meeting, by
JOSIAH FORSTER,
Clerk to the meeting this Year.

A happy family.—There is a man travelling and exhibiting in one cage, a dog, a cat, a mouse and a sparrow; they live together like brothers and sisters. These four animals sleep in the same bed, and eat at the same dish; the dog indeed serves himself first, but does not forget the cat, who has the complaisance to give to the mouse certain tit bits to his taste, and to leave to the sparrow the crumbs of bread, which the others do not envy him. The dog licks the cat, the cat combs the dog, the mouse plays with the cat's paw, and the sparrow flutters high and low, pecking sometimes one and sometimes another. It would, perhaps, be well for the harmony of society, if certain of its members had been brought up in such a cage.

[*London paper.*

"That will break a proud man's heart, which will scarcely break a humble man's sleep," and it is certain that many of the troubles of life affect our peace almost in exact proportion to the degree of our pride or humility.

Kant, the famous metaphysician of Germany, observes—"Perhaps in all human composition, there is no passage of greater sublimity, nor amongst sublime thoughts, any which has been more sublimely expressed, than that which occurs in the inscription upon the Temple of Isis, (the Great Mother—NATURE.) *I am whatsoever is—whatsoever has been—whatsoever shall be:—and the veil which is over my countenance, no mortal hand has ever raised.*

A new fashoned Lottery.—A person in Paris has lately established a bureau, where those who have no money may risk their coat, waistcoat, and even small clothes; the prizes are paid in the same articles. We are assured that a poor devil, who had lately risked his last pair of inexpressibles upon a *quarterne*, (four numbers) had a turn of fortune, and became entitled to receive 75,000 pairs of breeches.—[*London paper.*

GEN. LA FAYETTE.

A Friend in Need, &c.—The scene between La Fayette and our agents abroad, when his adventure as a knight of liberty was in agitation, should be commemorated, not only on canvass, but in marble and bronze. We have little hope of our cause, said our friends, in a tone of doubt and despondency--perhaps your generous exertions will be wasted, as well as your private means, on a worse than doubtful cast; in honest candor, we must tell you that our prospects are next to desperate! That, (said the noble youth) makes me the more anxious to go. If they prosper, I can cross my legs at ease on a sofa, and joyfully read the news—if they suffer, I must hasten to support them, let the result be as it may. I am no fair-weather friend.

[*Balt. Morn. Chron.*

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, Oct'r 16, 1824.

Gen. La Fayette arrived at Baltimore on the 7th inst. where he was received as usual, with the general acclamations and spontaneous burst of gratitude from a 100,000 freemen.

He was there received (says the Editor of the Norfolk Herald) by Col. HINDMAN, the Commandant of the Fort, and conducted to the Tent of Washington (which was pitched within the Fort,) under whose venerable canopy stood ready to receive him, those illustrious and aged patriots HOWARD and CARROLL, his venerated companions in the good old cause.

We must leave it to the imaginations of our readers to picture the scene which took place at the meeting of these venerable sires—it is said to have been indiscribable—and pass on to the other incidents of this interesting drama. At breakfast the General was served by some aged matrons, the survivors of thoses patriotic females of Baltimore who made hunting shirts for his soldiers in 1781.

To sum up all in a few words, where description needs must fall far short of the reality, the reception of the "Nation's Guest" in Baltimore is said to have rivalled in splendor & interest, the grandest and most imposing displays that have yet been made to testify the people's gratitude.

The "Nation's Guest" was to have left Baltimore for Washington City on the 12th inst.

COMMUNICATED.

TO MARY.

—Sine me sit nulla Venus.

SULPICIA.

Our hearts, my love, were doom'd to be
The genuine twins of sympathy,
They live with one sensation:
In joy or grief—but most in love,
Our heart-strings musically move,
And thrill with like vibration.

How often have I heard thee say,
Thy vital pulse shall cease to play
When mine no more is moving!
Since now to feel a joy *alone*
Were worse to thee, them feeling none—
Such sympathy in loving!

And oh! how often in those eyes,
Which melting beam'd, like azure skies
In dewy vernal weather;
How often have I raptur'd read
The burning glance, that silent said
"Now, love, we feel together!" P.

ENIGMA.

By something form'd, I nothing am,
Yet ev'ry thing that you can name;
In no place have ever been,
Yet ev'ry where I may be seen;
In all things false, yet always true,
I'm still the same—but ever new.
Lifeless, life's perfect form I wear,
Can shew a nose, eye, tongue, or ear.
Yet neither smell, see, taste, or hear,
All shapes and features, I can boast,
No flesh, no bones, no blood—no ghost:
All colors, without paint, put on,
And change like the Cameleon.
Swiftly I come, and enter there,
Where not a chink lets in the air;
Like thought, I'm in a moment gone,
Nor can I ever be alone;
All things on earth I imitate
Faster than nature can create;
Sometimes imperial robes I wear,
Anon in beggar's rags appear;
A giant now, and straight an elf,
I'm ev'ry one, but ne'er myself;
Ne'er sad, I mourn; ne'er glad, rejoice;
I move my lips, but want a voice;
I ne'er was born, nor ne'er can die:
Then pr'ythee tell me, what am I?

A solution, to the above is requested.

P.

The news from Greece which we publish to-day is cheering. We consider it as preparatory to a train of future successes, that will richly compensate for the late disasters which have befallen that heroic nation. We consider the report of the re-conquest of the Island of Ipsara as being unquestionable.

The battle at Tariffa, in Spain, turns out to have been very different from what it was at first represented. The Constitutionalists, it appears, were completely beaten. The situation of Spain, however, is stated by all accounts to be any thing but tranquil, and it is probable that she will continue to be a prey to all the horrors of civil commotion, while Ferdinand lives—for while he lives it will be in vain to expect any amelioration of the wretched condition of the country.—[*Norfolk Herald.*

Gale at Turks Island.—By the brig Hero, Rawlings, from St. Thomas and Turks-Island, we have the following account of damage sustained during the gale of the 12th ult. at the latter place. The ship Alexander was blown out and lost; crew and part of her cargo saved. The schr. Five Sisters, Rockwell, of and from Hartford, Ct. was also driven to sea, and had not been heard of for 10 days: one of her anchors had been picked up in the Roads.——400,000 bushels of salt had been lost at Turks-Island, in consequence of which, that article had risen 2½ per cent. Capt R. also reports that, while off Turks-Island, on his homeward passage, he fell in with the schr. Mechanic, of Hartford, from N. York, for Jamaica, the Captain of which informed him that he had been in the gale eight days, and had lost part of the staves with which his deck was freighted. The storm was severe at St. Thomas, although no material damage was sustained by the shipping —[*Ibid.*

The present King of Persia made many inquiries of Sir H. Jones respecting America, saying. What sort of a place is it? How do you get at it? Is it under ground or how?

Gold.—We learn from a correspondent in Cabarrus county, and also verbally from other sources, that upwards of 2000 pennyweights of pure virgin gold, was found near Parker's ferry, in Montgomery county, on the 28th ult.—One lump weighing 4lb. 11oz. was found by a small boy, about 10 feet below the surface of the earth. This, we believe, is the largest piece ever found in this state. It is perfectly pure, and almost as soft as lead. There are, we learn, more than one hundred men working at this mine—or, as those engaged in the business more appropriately term it, "*digging for gold*"—for nearly all of this precious metal that has yet been obtained, has been found in loose, sandy, loamy earth.—[*Western Carolinian.*

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5

It is agreed on all hands that the Masonic Dinner given LA FAYETTE, surpassed in sumptuous splendor and profusion, as well as in the decorations of the tables, any thing of the kind ever before given in this city, and perhaps in the U. States.

The lower Room of the Masonic-Hall was covered with a table, that was set round the Room in the form of an ellipse. At each end was a presiding officer. Within the ellipse were also arranged three other splendid tables, so that no space might be lost. The eastern room that runs out at right angles from the Ball-Room, was also thrown open and another table was arranged there.

Upon the tables were placed many beautiful and appropriate ornaments—large temples of fancy work adorned each board.

The Court, where the General and Suite, Grand Master and others were placed, was raised five feet above the floor in the centre of the Room under the Orchestra, so that he could be seen by all the guests. Over his court, depending from the Orchestra, was a gorgeous azure canopy of fretted work, so arranged as to conceal the Court from the Orchestra, which was itself invisible.

The Company having been all arranged the General entered, and assumed his station.

A stratagem was now made use of with the Gas Lights, which perfectly astonished every beholder. Before the general entered, the Gas Lamps were so arranged as to shed a pale and mild lustre, like that of soft moon light. When he entered, the vessels being instantly filled, a splendid blaze of light burst forth over the room, discovering all the hidden beauties of the decorations, and producing upon every beholder the effect of a continuous flash of lightning.—The spirit of the company rose with the enhanced brilliancy.

The signal being given, the company, to the number of four hundred, took their seats, and partook of a rich and delightful feast.

At about nine o'clock the General retired and spent the evening among his friends, as we mentioned yesterday.

We understand the superb decorations, and arrangment of the tables were the effort of Mr. Haviland of this city.

[*Poulson's Daily Adv.*

Negro JIM, belonging to a Mr. Parker, was last week tried at Gates Superior Court, for the murder of Mr. E. Cross, of that County, found guilty, and sentenced to be executed on the 12th of November next.

[*Edenton Gazette.*

Singular Births.

A negro in the possession of a Gentleman of this city, has brought forth within thirteen months, five children. There is no prodigy too *prodigious* to be asserted; as was the late case of the French female who was stated to have brought forth seven children at one birth—but the present is plain matter of fact. During the last year this negro woman had twins—both boys now living and in fine health. Within thirteen months after, (that is, in July last,) she had *three* fine infants at one birth—and what is curious enough, they are of different sexes and colors: one girl and two boys. The girl is of the mulatto color—one of the boys, has the yellow tinge and the glossy hair of the Indian—the other, has the jet black and woollen hair. The children are all living, all well and hearty, and nursed by the mother; who herself enjoys excellent health. She and her husband are blacks.—[*Richmond Compiler.*

DIED,

On the 8th inst. Mr. FREDERICK BEALL, of Perquimans county. Mr. B. is the last of his family who have fallen victims by eating Mushrooms.

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

OCTOBER 16, 1824.

ARRIVED.

10th, Schr. William, Etheridge, 5 days from Charleston, in ballast.

" Carpenter's Son, Kellum, 5 days from Charleston, in ballast.

11th, Schr. Valiant, Perry, from New-York, in ballast.

13th, Schr. Alert, Dowdy, fr. Charleston, in ballast.

" Schr. Willis, Russel, from Beaufort, with fish to the master.

" Schr. Sidney, Hall, from Currituck, in ballast.

" Schr. ——, Myrick, from Boston, with goods to D. Tisdale.

DEPARTED.

14th, Schr. Valiant, Perry, for Edenton.

15th, Schr. John Rodmon, Pedrick, for New-York, with wheat, flaxseed and molasses by Wm. T. Bryant & Co.

Schr. Traveller, Hathaway, for New York, with wheat and flaxseed.

CLEARED.

10th, Schr. Ann, Thomas, for Jamaica, with staves by Wm. T. Bryant & Co.

12th, Schr. Experiment, Baxter, for Tobago, with corn, peas and staves by A. Fobes.

MORE NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has just received per Schr. Experiment from Boston, and Schr. George Washington from New-York, a large supply of GOODS, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment very extensive, which he now offers for sale, at his store at the water, either by wholesale or retail, for Cash, Notes of hand, and all kinds of Country Produce. Among which are the following articles, viz:—

Superfine blue broad Cloths,
Common do. do. do.
Ditto mixed do. do.
Ditto Drab,
Ditto blue Cassimeres.
Ditto mixed and drab do.
Kersies and Sattinetts,
Scotch and American Plaids,
Factory Checks, Stripes and Ginghams,
Bedtick,
Bombazetts, Calicoes, Cambricks and Muslins,
Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings,
Brown do. do.
Shawls, Hdkfs. Hosiery and Gloves,
Rose Blankets from 7-4 to 12-4,
Point do.
Flannels,
Russia and Ravens Duck,
Do. Sheetings,
Coarse and fine Hats,
Cotton Yarn,
Boots,
Mens, women and childrens' shoes, from 50 to $2 50 per pair,
Crockery, Glass and Tin Ware,
Cordage, Ship Chandlery and Hardware,

GROCERIES.

Jamaica and winward Island Rum,
N. E. Rum,
Gin, Whiskey, Wines, &c.
Molasses, Sugar and Teas,
Coffee and Chocolate,
Tobacco, Soap, Candles and Cheese,
Spices,
Powder and Shot,
Winter and summer strained Sperm Oil,
Linseed and Train do. do.
Paints of all kinds,
2000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
1800 do. Cadiz do.

Alpheus Fobes

Elizabeth-City, Oct. 16. Tf

Blanks for sale at this office.

LAND FOR SALE.

Will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, before the Court-House door, on Tuesday the 26th inst. (being Superior Court week) at 4 o'clock P. M. on a credit of six and twelve months; the land whereon the subscriber now lives, containing by the last survey 187 acres—There is 170 thousand cleared, 60 of which is fresh, having been recently cleared—It is pleasantly situated on the south side of Pasquotank River on its banks, five miles below Elizabeth-City, near Davis' Bay, and affords as eligible a site for a wind mill as any on the river. There is on it a Dwelling House sufficient for a small family, a good kitchen, and other necessary out houses—The land is of excellent quality, little or nothing inferior to any in Pasquotank county; and the title will be made unexceptionably good; the purchasers giving bonds with approved security at the time of executing the deed.

James S. Relfe.

Elizabeth-City, Oct. 9. Tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just returned from New-York with an elegant assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries;

Among which are the following artilces,

VIZ:

Superfine and common Cloths,
Do do do Cassimeres,
Real indigo blue and gray Sattinetts,
Valencia, toilenet and swansdown Vestings,
Rose striped and Point Blankets,
Red, white and yellow Flannels,
Real and Imitation Scotch Plaids,
Black and fancy colored Bombazetts,
Bedtick and Cotton Yarn assorted,
Calicoes an extensive assortment,
A variety figured and plain Muslins,
4-4 and 6-4 Cotton Cambricks,
Power and Steam Loom Shirtings,
Black and fancy col'd Gros de Naples,
Ladies' and Gentlemens' Cotton Hose,
Do. do. kid and beaver Gloves,
Silk, flag and madrass Handkerchiefs,
Domestic Plaids and brown Shirtings,
Fine and common Beaver Hats of the most approved manufacture.
Genuine F. Brandy and Holland Gin,
London Particular Teneriffe Wine,
London Brown Stout,
Sweet Oil,
Loaf Sugar and Coffee,
Tea, Cheese, &c. &c.

With a variety of articles too numerous to enumerate all of which will be disposed of at the most reduced prices for Cash or country produce.

I have also at my Tannery a full supply of sole and upper leather.

Stephen Charles.

Elizabeth-City, Oct. 9. Tf

THOMAS R. COBB

Tenders to his customers his sincere thanks for the liberal encouragement he has received, and respectfully solicits a continuation of their favors, at his old stand on Road street.

He takes this method to inform the public generally and his customers in particular, that he has recently received from Norfolk, an extensive assortment of

Leather and Shoes,

of superior qualities; consisting of the following kinds—Ladies' and Misses' prunelle and Morrocco Shoes—Gentlemens' Shoes and Boots of the first quality, &c. &c.—He has also employed another workman which will enable him to execute all work in his line, with neatness and despatch, for those who may choose to favor him with their orders.

Elizabeth-City, Oct. 9. Bt

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Elizabeth-City, the 1st October, which if not taken out before the 1st of January next, will be sent to the General Post Office.

Capt. Thomas Auton, George Blount, Henry Brothers, Penelope Bushel, William C. Butler, Cornelius C. Bryant, Mary Bundy, Samuel Cragan, Keziah Crawford, Martha Copland, David W. Curtis, Joshua Davis, Francis E. Dennis 3, Thomas Elliott, Capt. Harvey Eldrige, Capt. Joseph Foster, Isaac Gregory, Capt. Enoch Hathaway, Edmund B. Harvey, Thomas Harney, Daniel Long, John Patrick McLaughlin, Richard Maddern, Lemuel C. Moore, Abraham Mair, Thomas Morris, Morris Nixon, John Pritchard, James Pool, Robert H. Smith, Wilson Sanderlin, Joseph Sawyer, Sheriff of Pasquotank, Marian Syfax, Elisha Smithson, William H. Taylor 2, Catharine Tate 3, Mary Tompson, Clark M. Weld 2.

Isaiah Fearing, P. M.

Shipping Articles for sale at this Office.

POETRY.

SELECTED.

FROM SHELLEY'S "POSTHUMOUS POEMS."

TIME.

Unfathomable! whose waves are years,
Ocean of Time, whose waters of deep woe [tears!
Are brackish with the salt of human
Thou shoreless flood, which in thy ebb and flow
Claspeth the limits of mortality!
And sick of prey, yet howling on for more, [shore.
Vomitest thy wrecks on its inhospitable
Treacherous in calm, & terrible in storm,
Who shall put forth on thee,
Unfathomable Sea?

ECHO, OR THE LADIES' SAD CASE.

How hard is the fortune of all woman kind!
Forever subjected, forever confined;
Our parents control us until we are wives, [lives.
Our husbands enslave us the rest of our

If fondly we love, we dare not reveal;
But secretly languish, compell'd to conceal;
Denied every comfort of life to enjoy,
We're sham'd if we're kind, and we're blam'd if we're coy.

TASTE, WITH A VENGEANCE

The dance was o'er, each gallant bow'd
Unto his partner fair;
And to a seat from 'mong the crowd
Led her with tender care.

Then handed round was cooling ice,
Jellies of various hues;
Cakes, fruts, and so forth, in a trice,
For each sweet girl to choose.

I press'd Maria's hand, and said,
My love, what will you take?
Blanch mange, ice cream, or lemonade,
Or jelly with a cake?

Or else perhaps some sangaree—
What shall I order in?
The deuce take all such trash, said she;
I'LL TAKE A GLASS OF GIN.

Married, in Sangerville, (Maine,) Mr. Issachar Thissel to Miss Lydia Daisey.

Let's sing, O be *aizy*,
The Thissel and Daisey
Unite in Hymenial tether;
And long may they flourish,
And each other nourish,
The Thissel and Daisey together.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Every instance of death may justly awaken our fears and quicken our vigilance, but its frequency so much weakens its effect, that we are seldom alarmed unless some close connection is broken, some scheme frustrated, or some hope defeated.

Custom so far regulates the sentiments, at least of common minds, that I believe men may be generally observed to grow less tender as they advance in age. He, who, when life was new, melted at the loss of every companion, can look in time, without concern, upon the grave into which his last friend was thrown, and into which himself is ready to fall; not that he is more willing to die than formerly, but that he is more familiar to the death of others, and therefore is not alarmed so far as to consider how much nearer he approaches to his end. *But this is to submit tamely to the tyranny of accident, and to suffer our reason to lie useless.* Every funeral may justly be considered as a summons to prepare for that state, into which it shows us that we must some time enter; and the summons is more loud and piercing, as the event of which it warms us is at less distance.—To neglect at any time preparation or death, is to sleep on our post at a siege, but to omit it in old age, is to sleep at an attack.

It has always appeared to me one of the most striking passages in the visions of Quevedo, which stigmatises those as *fools who complain that they failed of happiness by sudden death.* "How," says he, "can death be sudden to a being who always knew that he must die, and that the time of his death was uncertain?"

Since business and gaiety are always drawing our attention away from a future state, some admonition is frequently necessary to recal it to our minds, and what can more properly renew the impression than the examples of mortality which every day supplies? *The great incentive to virtue is the reflection that we must die;* it will therefore be useful to accustom ourselves, whenever we see a funeral, to consider how soon we may be added to the number of those whose probation is past, and whose happiness or misery shall endure forever.

RAMBLER, No. 78.

Sale of Children in Malabar.—Malabar children are generally a cheap commodity at Anjingo. At the end of the rainy season, when there was no particular scarcity in the interior country, I purchased a boy and girl, about 8 or 9 years of age, as a present to a lady in Bombay, for less money than a couple of pigs in England. I bought the young couple, laid in two months provisions of rice and salt fish for their voyage, and gave each of them four changes of cotton garments, all for the sum of twenty rupees, or fifty shillings. English humanity must not pass a censure on this transaction; it was a happy purchase for the children; they were relieved from hunger and nakedness, and sent to an amiable mistress, who brought them up tenderly, and on leaving India, provided for their future comfort; whereas, had I refused to buy them, they would assuredly have been sold to another, and probably would have experienced a miserable bondage with some native Portuguese Christian, whom we do not reckon amongst the most merciful task-masters. A circumstance of this kind happened to myself: sitting one morning in my verandah, a young fisher-woman brought a basket of mullets for sale; while the servant was disposing of them, she asked me to purchase a fine boy, two years of age, then in her arms. On my upbraiding her want of maternal affection, she replied, with a smile, that she expected another in a few weeks, and as she could not manage two, she made me the first offer of her boy, whom she would part with for a rupee. She came a few days afterwards with a basket of fish, but had just sold her child to Signor Manuel Rodriguez, the Portuguese linguis, who, though a man of property and a christian, had thought it necessary to lower the price half a rupee.—Thus did this young woman, without remorse, dispose of an only child, for fifteen pence.—[*Forbes' Oriental Memoirs.*

FROM THE METROPOLITAN

Washington July 21st.

MASSA EDITOR: We send our toas' to two paper in dis city, and dey treat 'em wid contempt, just as if nigger had'nt good right to drink tos' as white man.—I say to de committe, send him to Massa Metrolipan; he put he in, and tank us too. CUFF.

At a gran dinner, given at Mr. Ben Wren's, in dis place, where kullerd people sit down, (no Indian dere,) plenty whiskey on de table, de followin' toas' was drank:

De 4th ob July—Wish he come ebery day; he better dan Sunday, 'caze nigger got better chance.

3 cheer—hurraw for de foth!

De Sun—Wonder why he no shine in de night, putting' nigger to dispense of de candle.

Gen. Jackson—Ebber he get to be president of de Nunited States, he won't hang de rascal slow

Song--Oh, dear! I wish I had'nt come here.

Massa Dave Porter—Guess he get hold of de pirate, he make 'im look no where about here.

Song—One eye'd Joe, he don't cut slow

People of de New Hingland states.—Set nigger free, 'caze dey could'nt make no money out of he bones.

Song—Walk in ladies and take a cup of tea.

White man—Mighty anxious to send nigger to place he stole him from, now he got no furder use for him.

Song—you don't fool me.

Joe Gales—He ax Massa Adams, 'if he be in healt, my broder,' and den he stab him under he rib.

Ning'm Edwards—Guess he no great tings, no more nor odder people, for all he cut such a swell.

Song—Uncle Pompe walk de road,
He stump he toe and break he gourd.

De fair Sec—If he skin is black, white man like him for all dat; white man so unsartin.

Song—Old Mr. Hare, what you doin' dere.

Rome.—Translation of a letter of great poetical beauty, from the celebrated Scipio;

"Do I implore the Gods' protection to thee my Celonica?—Does the Sun warm all on this earth? All but Scipio, for thou art the sun to his mind. I pray thou art well.

"The day is past, and I am weary; a mournful day for the Carthaginians.—The valleys of Numidia are sown, thick as the grains of Egypt, with the mortal remnants of brave men. The warriors' features are fixed in death's eternal quiet. Carthage has fallen under the world's masters. Our legions are the Rocks of Rome. They have battled as they always did and always will—to conquer! Carthage is their own, and the wild frenzy of human folly now rushes thro' her palaces, her mansions, her dwellings!—Carthage, thy day of splendor recedes into the West! I rest under the folds of my tent, whilst the dim night waves slowly. My body is quiescent, but my mind is with thee. The vigor of this day, glorious to our Rome, subsides with the present hour. Languor sinks upon me and the visions of the mind pass on. Thy eyes watch over me, blessed treasures, which first brought tenderness on earth, concentrated as they are with the power of all Persia's pearls. The curls of thy wandering hair stray upon my broad breast, and the wings of the dove rest upon the rock.

"The Gods are with me, so shall I ere long be with thee. Thou, my heart's own, must abide the course of war.—Flutter not thyself with fear; Live for thy Roman, who knows it not.—*Scipio.*"

Electoral Districts.—The following is the order in which the several counties of this state are arranged in districts, for the election of President and Vice-President of the United States:

1st District—The counties of Burke, Buncombe, Rutherford and Haywood.

2d do.—Wilkes, Iredell, Surry and Ashe.

3d do.—Mecklenburg, Cabarrus and Lincoln.

4th do.—Rowan, Montgomery and Davidson.

5th do.--Rockingham, Stokes and Caswell.

6th do.—Randolph, Guilford and Chatham.

7th do.—Richmond, Anson, Moore, Robeson and Cumberland.

8th do.—Person, Orange and Granville.

9th do.—Wake, Johnston and Wayne.

10th do.—Warren, Franklin, Halifax and Nash.

11th do.—Bertie, Northampton, Hertford and Martin.

12th do.—Pasquotank, Gates, Chowan, Perquimons, Camden and Currituck.

13th do.—Beaufort, Edgecombe, Pitt, Washington, Tyrrel and Hyde.

14th do.—Craven, Greene, Lenoir, Jones, Carteret and Onslow.

15th do.—Bladen, Sampson, Columbus, Duplin, New-Hanover and Brunswick.

Note from Madame Campan's history of Maria Antoinette—page 136—

Where is the following exact outline of Gen. La Fayette's character as portrayed by that Queen in her own hand writing.

——————Why talk of youth
When all the ripe experience of the old
Lives with him? In his schemes profound and cool;
He acts with wise precaution, *and reserves*
For times of action his impetuous fire
To guard the camp--to scale the leaguered wall,
Or dare the hottest of the fight, are toils
That suit the impetuous bearing of his youth! [shun
Yet like the grey haired veteran he can
The field of peril. Still before my eyes—
I place his bright example, for I love
His lofty courage and his prudent tho'ts,
Gifted like him, a Warrior has no age.

The above was written after the General's return to France.

ECCENTRIC CHARACTER.

Captain Davies, who fell in the battle of the Wabash, was a man of Kentucky. He was a lawyer whose character was tinged with those eccentricities that indicated future genius. There was a difficult question to decide before the court of Kentucky, involving an important question, in regard to the title of an estate. The case embraced a long concatenation of facts and sundry technical niceties. When the case was called a *Kentucky hunter*, with his musket and bird bag loaded with provisions, all equipped complete, entered the hall and took his seat amongst the lawyers—there was a grin on the faces of the bar, court, jury and spectators. He all, unconscious, took out his provisions and began to eat with most perfect composure.—The lawyer on the side of the plaintiff, arose and made a long argument—And who answers for the defendants? inquired the court. I do, replied the hunter, and rising broke forth into a torrent of eloquence that astonished the court and jury. Away went the plaintiff, law and evidence; and so complete was the discomfiture that the opposite counsel made a most pitiful reply.

The jury found a verdict for the defendant without retiring from their seats, when the Court adjourned and invited the stranger to their lodgings. "No, I thank you gentlemen; and unless you will take a cold cut with me, I must be gone." So saying, he shouldered his musket, and with great sang froid departed. Such a man was Col. Davies.

Love's Telegraph.—If a gentleman wants a wife, he wears a ring on the first finger of the left hand; if he be engaged, he wears it on the second finger; if married, on the third, and on the fourth if he never intends to be married. When a lady is not engaged, she wears a hoop or diamond on her first finger; if engaged, on her second; if married, on the third; and on the fourth if she intends to die a maid.

When a gentleman presents a fan, a flower, or a trinket to a lady with the left hand, it is on his part an overture of regard; should she receive it with the left hand, it is considered as an acceptance of his esteem; but if with the right hand, it is a refusal of the offer.—Thus by a few simple tokens explained by rule, the passion of love is expressed, and through the medium of the telegraph, the most timid and diffident man may, without difficulty, communicate his sentiments of regard for a lady, and (in case his offer should be refused) avoid experiencing the mortification of an explicit refusal.

Stump Oratory.—In one of the western states, not many years since, Gen. ——, offered his services, as a representative in the general assembly. Knowing the disposition of the people on the day of the election, he mounted on the stump of a fallen tree, and thus addressed the electors, who had crouded around him: Bobtails and hunting shirts! you are a set of d——d ignorant fellows for coming here to send a representative to the general assembly: why could not the man of your choice have went without all this palaver? But if you are determined to elect one, I am at your service: because I want to go to —— on some private business, and have not money to bear my expenses, and I think I can do yours at the same time. If you think proper to elect me, I pledge my honor that I will do the best I can for you and *for myself.* But if you do not choose to send me, you may go to hell and be d——d. He was elected unanimously.

From the (N. Y.) National Union.

The British Parliament was prorogued on the 25th June, by the King in person—who made a speech comprising eight short paragraphs, every one of which commenced with a great I. It amounts to this:

I am happy to see you again, my Lords.

I am sorry you have been disturbed by the Irish—

I hope you will keep a sharp look out in that quarter—

I am on pretty good terms with the Holy Alliance—

I thank you for so much money—

I see you have done something for the manufactures—

I am glad that we get along so well,—and,

I hope you will behave yourselves at home—Good Evening.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS.—We have pleasure in stating, that the Commissioners appointed by his Excellency Gov Holmes, under the act of last session for treating with the Cherokee Indians, in relation to certain Reservations of Land which they claimed, have agreed upon an adjustment of their claims to thirty-eight Tracts of Land, which awaits the sanction of the General Assembly.

By this arrangement, we understand the State will also obtain 15,000 additional acres of land of first quality.—[*Ral. Reg.*

*Loss of Senses....*A mischievous boy having taken the glasses out of his grand pa's spectacles, the old gentleman put them on, and finding that he could not see, exclaimed, "marcy on me, I've lost my sight!" but thinking the impediment to vision might be the dirtiness of the glasses, took them off to wipe them; when not feeling them, he, still more frightened, cried out, "why what's come now, why I've lost my feeling too!"

If you would be known, and not know, *vegetate* in a village; if you would know, and not be known, *live* in a city.—*Lacon.*

We call that a *contrary wind* which is not favorable to ourselves; forgetting that it is blowing a favorable gale for somebody else.